

GAZETTE SUPPLEMENT.

HONOLULU, JULY 27, 1870.

Late Foreign News.

EUROPEAN.

PARIS, July 8th.—The Spanish question still causes much uneasiness, though the feeling this morning is somewhat more assuring than last evening. There were transactions at the Bourse, at eleven o'clock last night, the Rentes touching seventy-nine francs fourteen centimes—the lowest figure that have been made for years. The Bourse opened a shade firmer this morning; Rentes, seventy francs thirty-five centimes.

The Government announces that Señor Olózaga, the Spanish Minister, has received instructions from Spain to give official notice to the French Government of the candidature of Prince Leopold. It adds that when France becomes convinced of the persistence of Spain in this matter, she will terminate diplomatic relations with her. There is no definite intelligence from Prussia, but France will not be content with an evasive declaration of Bismarck. Prussia ought, in the interest of peace and of Europe, to withdraw her consent for a Hohenzollern to sit upon the throne of Spain.

From various official journals this morning are gathered the following details touching the candidature of Hohenzollern: First, mutual hostility with the Spanish Government until the Great Powers of Europe of Hohenzollern's candidature on the 1st of July. Prussia advised Señor Olózaga, the Spanish Minister here, that he (Prinz) had chosen Prince Leopold; the Spanish Ministry intimated that the French Government would object, but that it depended upon the higher sentiments of the European powers.

This proves that Prinz means to act without the consent of the latter. France has communicated with the other Powers of Europe, and in all cases has received words of sympathy. All are now seeking at Berlin and Madrid to prevent political complications.

A despatch recently forwarded to the Spanish Government by the Duke of Beaufort has been made public. "The Duke says: 'France hopes Spain will nominate the only candidate for the throne who is altogether disengaged.' He reveals the serious intentions of the French Government in Spanish affairs, by introducing plots and arranging invading Carlists, and urges the fact that France aided Spain in the establishment of a Provisional Government.

No answer has as yet been received from Prussia since the evacuation of the Secretary of Foreign Affairs in his Corps Legislatif a few days ago. On the morrow of that day, however, a despatch was received from Prussia to the effect that the Government knew nothing of the candidature of Prince Hohenzollern for the throne of Spain.

A report, seemingly well founded, is in circulation here that the Prussian Minister of War has ordered all the general officers of the Prussian Army to resign their corps without delay.

The Abbe Gobelin says a French division has been issued defining the situation.

The Madrid *Observador* has an article on the throne question today, wherein it says Prince Hohenzollern's qualifications are indisputable. A bigger himself, he comes to rule a Nation of beggars. The Speyer (Bayern) *Gazette* says after all he is more a Bonaparte than a Hohenzollern.

Since July 8th—The Degree of Infidelity will be pronounced on the 17th instant. The ceremonies attending the publication of the degree will be held in the church of St. Louis IV. The Pope will occupy the variable ends of St. Peter; the Cardinals, Archbishops and Bishops will stand in all canonicals, and the various religious orders will go to the church in procession; the conclusion of the religious ceremony will be heralded to the populace with salutes of canon and peals of bells.

London, July 8th.—There is much comment in the House of Commons, to-night on the Prussian delay in responding definitely to the note of France. The opinion was frequently expressed that this indicated a spirit of machination, if not a more dangerous purpose on the part of Prussia.

The House of Lords passed the Ireland Bill. The House of Commons are to committee again to-night on the Education Bill. Several amendments were adopted; one offered by Hargreaves, increasing the stringency of the clause which makes school attendance compulsory, excited an animated debate, but it was rejected by 138 majority.

The Ministerial journals are violent against Prinz, and Bismarck, and say that France will not accept an explanation from him.

The semi-official Berlin journals say in Bismarck's communication with Prinz, the King of Prussia gave permission.

London, July 8th.—The excitement here has been intense over affairs on the continent, but it is quieting to-day, in consequence of the conviction that war will be avoided. The peace and quietude are probably equally uneventful.

Paris, July 8th.—All the Colonies in Paris, fearing the anger of the populace for the recent massacres at Pekin, have carefully kept within doors; but, owing to the abhorring interest in Spanish affairs, the news from China created but little sensation.

London, July 8th.—According to later advice from Rome, the sittings of the Council have been suspended for some days, pending the preparation of the encyclical to the chapter on infidelity.

Several American prelates protested against the abrupt close of the discussion of magisterium.

Paris, July 8th.—Correspondence from Rome to the 5th inst., represents that the orders on both sides of the infidelity question in the Council have remained their intention of speaking, on condition that the manuscripts of their speeches will be submitted to a separation, on the fact that the assembly will be voted on before the 15th instant.

On Tuesday chapter three was adopted, and the vote on chapter four which deals exclusively with the Degree of Infidelity, was soon taken. Chapter two of the agenda before the original for-mula will be submitted by the Council, and be promulgated on the 17th by the Pope with extraordinary solemnity and rejoicing.

Paris, July 8th.—Midnight.—The Minister of War has declared in the Emperor that the army is ready to march at the first signal.

Paris, July 8th—10 p.m.—The excitement on the street is increasing. The Bourse is much excited and the Rentes are declining; the last sale was at sixty-nine francs, fifty centimes or sixty-seven centimes lower than any figure during the crisis.

There is great anxiety at Toulon and other French ports on the Mediterranean. A large number of transports are being fitted up, enough to bring home the entire French army to Algeria.

Berlin, July 8th.—The report which has been widely circulated for the past day or two that the Prussian Ambassador has been recalled, is not true. In official circles the situation is thought to be free from danger. Bismarck has neither advised nor advised Spain in the Hohenzollern matter, and Napoleon's attempt to hold him to any responsibility therefore is regarded as a mere protest.

Provence, July 8th.—The press, official and national, back France.

PARIS, July 9th.—Circulars have been issued recalling to their command all officers and soldiers absent on furloughs. Large quantities of powder and war stores are being conveyed to a strong hold on the Eastern frontier.

The Government authorities of France have in their possession plans of all the fortresses, roads and canals of the Prussian Government. They have taken measures to put the Garde National and the Garde Mobile on a war footing.

Agents of the French Government are now in Hungary, purchasing horses for the cavalry.

Rentes, 69 francs 32 centimes.

HAVRE, July 9th.—Cotton closed quiet.

PARIS, July 9th—6 a.m.—Prussia's answer to France on the subject of the Spanish throne which has doubtless been received, contains the following points: First, disclaiming all participation in the candidature of Hohenzollern; second, that the Prince is not even a relative of the Prussian royal family; third, Prussia has negotiated with the Prince, and he must be responsible, and not Prussia.

It is believed the answer is unsatisfactory.

EMERY, O'CLACK, F. M.—The Second Division of the Army of Paris has been ordered to Châlons.

THE O'CLACK, F. M.—The Duke Grammont announces that the French Minister at Berlin informs the Home Government that he had an interview this afternoon with King William, the result of which will be made known to the Chambers on Monday.

The Moniteur, this evening, says the abandonment of the Hohenzollern project by Prussia is not enough; now France must prevent the occurrence of similar projects, and demand the entire fulfillment of the Treaty of Prague, namely: The liberty of South Germany, the evacuation of the Fortress Mayence, renunciation of military influence beyond the Main, and the settlement of the Schleswig-Holstein question with Denmark.

Gen. Falckau, Commander of the Fourth Army Corps, arrived to-day to witness the marriage of his son, but was immediately ordered to return to Lyons, and not leave his post.

ELEVEN O'CLOCK, F. M.—Officers of the French Mediterranean Squadron are ordered to be in the Bay of Palermo on Sunday to receive instructions.

The Journal this evening says if the silence of Prussia continues till Monday, the French troops will be ordered to the Rhine on Tuesday.

The Journal says the declaration of Grammont has produced a sensation in Denmark. At a meeting of the diplomatic corps, last evening, Grammont said that France would abandon her legitimate pretensions, and hoped the collective efforts of the great powers of Europe would preserve peace, but France decided not to depart from the line of conduct at first.

A general strike among the operators at Millhouse, near Strasburg, occurred to-day. It is reported that the strikers number 60,000. Troops will be sent there.

TOLON, July 9th.—Six war-ships are here receiving armament and fitting for immediate service. Discharged sailors are ordered to be ready for duty.

PANTS, July 9th—One, 8 a.m.—There are no new developments relative to the Spanish Crown.

Sixty workmen have been convicted of belonging to the secret society, and condemned to one year's imprisonment and a fine of 300 francs. Twenty-seven were convicted of belonging to an illicit association, sentenced to two months' imprisonment and a fine of 300 francs. The other four were acquitted.

LOUNOX, July 9th.—Last evening the police made a raid on the betting houses at New Market and several inmates were arrested.

Queen Victoria reviewed the troops at Aldershot to-day.

Ross, who recently resigned his position in the Navy as Naval Constructor, has become a partner in the Whitworth Rifle Manufacturing

Park, one of the Bolton Musaquerades, has been admitted to ball.

The British Riflemen are now encamped at Wimborne for target shooting.

LONDON, July 9th.—Alcedet will probably be appointed Minister to Washington.

VENICE, July 9th.—The semi-official organ has an article imploring Spain to reflect on precipitating a European crisis.

AMERICAN.

CHICAGO, July 9th.—The Tribune's "Washington special" says there is no foundation for the story that the President has thought of recalling Mr. Bancroft. Both the President and Secretary Fish wish him to remain where he is.

The Ways and Means Committee are considering the Tax bill, and have agreed to the Senate proposition upon the income tax, namely, 2 per cent. for two years, with \$2,000 exemption. The amendment concerning transportation of goods in bond, between various ports of entry was also agreed to. On a number of minor points the Committee will recommend non-conservatism and a Conference Committee.

A Times special says Gen. Sherman had an interview with the President relative to the Indian troubles. Sherman believes that the Sioux captain meant to go in raiding expeditions along the frontier in Wyoming and Dakota, and that the military party should be strengthened. Gen. Grant, the Bureau does not believe that a general Indian war is probable. Its information is based on the statements of Quaker agents.

WASHINGTON, July 9th.—In the Senate, the bill for relieving from political disabilities some fifteen Kentuckians was discussed and amended by striking out the names of Gustavus H. Smith and East Duke, passed by the requisite two-thirds vote.

Mr. Gage, Mr. Biggs reported a bill to regulate the mode of determining the ratification of amendments to the Constitution.

The first reading makes it the duty of the Executive of each State whose legislature has ratified the proposed amendment, to certify forthwith such ratification to the Secretary of State of the United States. The second section makes it unlawful for any State after certifying thereto, any repeal of such ratification; the amendment for repeal has been first proposed by Congress, and directs the Secretary of State not to make record thereof.

The third section provides a penalty for the attempted repeal of such ratification by the State authorities, and a fine of \$2,000 to \$10,000.

Mr. Connington reported a bill authorizing the President to award the recognition of the Juntas of sixty Counts of the United States who have held office for ten years and who, from physical or other cause, are permanently disabled, the salary to continue during life.

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